THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1882.

Amusements To-day. Blion Opera House- Liller Taylor. Dary's Theatre-Handlet. Grand Opera House-Lights o'Landon. Daverly's 14th Street Theatre-Coupt. Metropolitan Alenzar - (livette. Madison Square Theatre - Esteralda. Park Theatre-Ess. San Francisco Minstrels-Broadway and 1910 st Standard Theatre-A Daughter of the Nile. Thentre Comique—The Blacklord. Union Square Thentre—The Black Flag. Windsor Thentre—Galley Slave.

# Subscription Rates.

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In Sunday edition same rates as above-

## Shall There Be a New Departure?

The Democratic party is not in a satisfactory condition, especially in the State of New York. So long as it had leaders as eminent as Mr. SEYMOUR and Mr. TILDEN, it was able not only to rule the State wisely, but also to present the great questions of the day in a manner to gain the confidence and the suffrages of the voters. Now those leaders are disabled, and there is no one to take their places and to speak with wisdom and authority in behalf of the Democracy. At the same time the disordered and undisciplined state of the forces, resulting from John KELLY'S rebellion and from the defeat of LUCIUS ROBINSON, still remains, with ail which naturally follow a mutiny that has neither been expiated nor punished. So serious is the chaos in the party that so experienced an observer as Mr. HENRY WAT-TERSON declares that union among its elements is impossible, and that New York must be dismissed from the calculations of Democratic politicians.

As matters stand, we do not think that Mr. Watterson's opinion is exaggerated. The evil is as great as he represents it. But is it really incurable? Is it not possible to revive faith and enthusiasm in behalf of Democratic ideas? Is it not possible to resto ethe Democracy, to put new blood in its veins, to regain for it the confidence of the people, and to give to New York a Democratic Government worthy of comparison with the reform administration of Mr. Trupes whose success was such that it resulted in his election for President in 1876?

We believe there is such a possibility, but to realize it there must be a new departure. About this there is nothing difficult and nothing mysterious. All that is necessary is an earnest and thorough revival of Democratic principles, and their plain and fearless application to the issues of the day.

It is impossible to overestimate the mischief wrought by Democratic members of the late Congress in their unqualified adhesion to the plundering schemes of Republicans, who could never have borne off their ill-gotten booty without the cooperation of Democrats. If, instead of joining in this earnival of public plunder, the Democrats had insisted on economy and honesty in the business of Government, there would now be no question about the election of a Demoeratic Governor and a Democratic Legislature in the State of New Yark, or the election of a Democratic President two years hence. But the profligacy and corruption of Democratic Congressmen were quite equal to those of the most notorious Republicans. The River and Harborswindle, the Naval jobbery, the extortion of a thousand millions of dollars from the toil and sweat of the laborers of the country, in order to bestow the spoil in the form of fraudulent pensions upon a gang of lobbyists, pension agents, and procurers of perjury and fraud, found no sufficient opposition on the Democratic side of Congress. On the contrary, the Democrats carried them through, when they could never have been

carried in the face of their united opposition. Now, if the Democracy are to escape the odium of such betraval of principle and of duty on the part of their representatives, they must not only speak plainly, but act decisively with the guilty men who have brought dishonor upon their name. This must be done, not only because it is right, but also because it is expedient. If it is not done, the desertions from the standard will be many, and thousands of the most earnest Democrats will stay away from the polls, not only now, but hereafter. The Democracy must launch the thunders of anger and of justice, if only to preserve their own strength. And while the falling off of faithful adherents is thus avoided on the one hand. It is proper on the other to look abroad and see if new recruits and reenforcements can in any quarter be enlisted.

For instance, there is now in this State a powerful body of voters known; as Auti-Monopoly men, who have been drawn in varying proportions from the the two great parties. How rainy of these voters there are we do not know. Some of their leaders estimate them at a hundred thousand. This is doubtles an overestimate; but even if there are only ten thousand of them, they may avail to change the balance of elections and to decide who shall be President in 1881. Now, these voters naturally incline to the Democracy. They know that the chief antagonists of mononoly in the course of our political history have been Democrats. They dwell with pride and satisfaction on the doctrines of JEFFERSON and the acts of Jackson; and they will not be too exacting in points of detail toward the party which still professes to believe the one and to revere the other. If these Anti-Monopoly men should find a permoment home with the Demogracy, they would add greatly to the vitality and the power of the organization; and the question is whether they shall be encouraged and incorporated, or driven away and converted Into enemies. The consequences of the answer that shall be given to this question one way or the other are sure to be momentous and permanent.

Finally, then, will the Democracy rise up to meet the emergency that has come upon the country, or will they shrink back and let this State be given over to corruption? Is there stest of a century to be abandoned? Is strength that might bendded to be repelled for fear that a few raticoad imagnates may be displeased? Is there to be no comprehensive and patriotic resistance to the perilous rule of the Republican party, the most corrupt, the most demoralizing, the most costly to the people that has ever existed ?

There must be a new departure. The Demo-

it must be raised from the slough into which it has been allowed to fall.

#### The Turkish Factor in the Egyptian Problem.

It seems probable that the Sultan has made up his mind to take decided action against Anant Pasha, although, according to last night's telegrams, the convention with England had not been actually signed, but was expected to receive ABDUL-HAMID'S approval yesterday. With this change in the attitude of the Porte, the Egyptian difficulty passes into a new and interesting phase, in which we need to estimate not only the additional material forces which will be brought into the field, but also the moral agencies which may play an important part. In point of numbers the expeditionary force despatched by Turkey will doubtless be inconsiderable. The Ottoman finances are not in a condition to defray the cost of transporting and maintaining a large body of troops, and even if the requisite funds were forthcoming Great Britain would probably take measures to prevent a military demonstration on a great scale, for at the present juncture she could hardly accept cooperation on the part of Turkey, except upon condition that the latter power would consent to play a secondary rôle. The numerical strength of the contingent which the Sultan is likely to furnish in the first instance may be inferred from the measures taken about a month ago when the project of joint intervention was first seriously mooted. On July 31, for instance, we were told that the Porte was negotiating a loan of 100,000 Turkish pounds, and contracting for the equipment of 6,000 troops to be sent to Egypt. A few days afterward nine transports, with arms, ammunition, provisions, and 1,800 troops left Constantinople under orders to rendezvous at Suda Bay, where, by Aug. 16, some 4,100 Turkish soldlers were

the first expeditionary force is not expected to exceed 5,000 or 6,000 men. Where the contingent will be landed is as yet uncertain, but under the most the resentments, animosities, and jealousies | favorable circumstances, and the loyalty of its cooperation being taken for granted, it could do little more than set free for service in the field an equivalent number of English soldiers now employed in garrison daty. If Gen. Wolseley requires more than 20,000 men in order to attack the enemy, it is unlikely than any aggressive movement of importance would be undertaken by a Turkish force of less than onefourth that number. When it was first proposed to despatch this contingent some weeks ago, Arabi suggested that it should occupy Cairo; but he forgot to explain how it should get there. Lord DUFFERIN wished the Turkish soldiers to go to Aboukir in order that the Egyptians at Kafr-el-Dwar might be caught between two fires, but this condition was not insisted on, and it now looks as if the Turkish troops would be stationed at Port Said, and employed to protect the line of the canal as far as Ismailia. The facts that their communications with Constantinople will be at the mercy of English cruisers, and that the canal itself is full of English war vessels, would probably suffice to guarantee the fidelity of the Turkish soldiers, even if the Sultan were not compelled,

said to be assembled. It is alleged that

16,000 more have been collected at Salonica.

to be drawn upon in case of necessity, but

with England. Clearly it is not material aid which is the chief benefit to be derived by England from the Sultan's overt participation in her attempt to stamp out the military revolt in Egypt. What moral effect this demonstration will have upon the fortunes of the Egyptian rebel, or upon the reputation of ARDUL-HAMID himself among his coreligionists, cannot yet be foretold with certainty. When the Turkish expedition was first announced it was said that ARABI Pasha had replied to the menace, by convoking the Ulema of Cairo, and procuring from them the deposition of the Ottoman Caliph. But this story proved a sheer canard, and all later reports have indicated that, far from trying to shake the spiritual authority of ADDUL-HAMID, the Egyptian leader was endeavoring to shield himself behind it, laving much stress on the decoration which he received subsequently to his revolt against the Khedive, and assuring his followers that if Turkish troops came at all, it would be for the purpose of assisting the so-called national party. Of late, indeed, he has gone so far as to sign himself in his proclamations the Sultan's dele-

by the attitude of Germany, to keep faith

gate in Egypt. From all these reports, if authentic, the deduction would be drawn that whatever may be true of other parts of Islam, Egypt at least is not ripe for a religious revolution. In fact, according to the telegrams from Constantinople, when the substance of the irade declaring him a rebel was not long ago unofficially communicated in advance to ARABI Pasha, he made the most solemn asseverations of fidelity to the Sultan, and expressed a perfect willingness to turn over his command to a Turkish General the moment a bearer of the proper credentials appeared in his camp. But to leave his army meanwhile without a commander would, he represented, only lead to scenes of lisorder which would probably involve the pillage and butchery of the peaceful population. This was specious enough, but it remains to be seen what ARABI will do when he finds that the Suitan has decided to take him

at his word. In any event the outlawry of the Egyptian conspirator, which will soon be, if it is not already, officially proclaimed in Egypt, and the presence of Turkish troops acting in unequivocal conjunction with the British forces, will give the struggle an entirely new aspect in the eyes of Mohammedans. ARABI's accomplices among the Cairo Ulema will no longer have any pretext for preaching a ishastor holy war. And whatever race jealous ies may exist between Turks and Arabs, and however willing the latter might be to promote a religious schism, if they saw a fair prospect of success, yet after all Anoun-IAMID is the Caliph in possession, and ever the stanchest of ARARI's adherents may hesitate at this time to disobey the express injunctions of the ruler in whom the great majority of orthodex Mohammedans still recognize the successor of the Prophet and the Commander of the Faithful.

## The Public Buildings Plunder.

In his speech at Mansfield the other day, beforeling the Treasury raids of Congress. JOHN SHERMAN said he longed to see all the larger cities and towns in the country suppiled with Government buildings, and the national colors floating over them. The statistics laid before the House on this subject, just prior to the adjournment, by Mr. SHALLENBERGER of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, show how industrious Congress has been of late years in seeking to gratify Mr. SHERMAN. During the three past Congresses and the first session of the present one, the aggregate appropriations for public buildings have amounted to no less than \$25,375,155,92. The portion belonging to the

of this amount \$3,624,500 has been appropriated for continuing buildings already begun, while the remainder goes to wholly new since the ultimate cost of these new buildings is to be \$5,775,000.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER implies that the presnt Congress is less lavish than its immediate predecessor in this matter of public buildings, its aggregate appropriations being, he says, "comparatively small." But he is comparing a single session of the present Congress with both sessions of its predecessor. The number of buildings asked for in the late session was 135, and bills for only 68 of these were favorably reported in both branches, while but 33 bills were actually passed. Thus it is clear that half of the buildings recommended both in the Senate and the House still remain for Congress to act upon at its next session; and should the other bills be also favorably reported, there would be three times as many to consider as have already been passed. Besides, there is nothing to prevent the introduction of new projects of this character next winter by the supporters of John Sherman's rallying cry of the old flag and a public building. It is clear enough that the Forty-seventh Congress by the end of its career will have outdone all its predecessors in this sort of expenditure. The ultimate cost of the new buildings already granted or asked for in the present Congress is \$29,240,000.

Among the new buildings authorized at the late session are one at Concord, to cost \$200,000; one at Marquette, to cost \$100,000; one at Williamsport of the same amount and still another at Council Bluffs. Mr. SHALLENBERGER makes it a point of merit that the number of buildings begun by the present Congress "is larger than for many years," and also that these buildings are widely distributed over the country, chiefly in the smaller cities. His words are those:

The large cities have almost completely absorbed the

The people who pay taxes and travel great distances to post offices and to court have equal classes upon the Covernment for saitable accommodations. No product business man of angle means desires to reuthic store ment manness he desires to have a solid convenient busiconfidence of the community than he can possibly b ment that comes to transact its business in their midst in its own permanent buildings

It will by observed that they are very well scattered ver seventeen states and one Territory-twelve go to the South at an average ultimate cost of \$120,833.33. average cost of \$237,500.

"The present appropriations for these thirty-three buildings is larger than is usually made the first year, and the aggregate appropriations for the session are thereby increased."

The best plea for the heavy appropriations of previous years has been that they were made for cities in which a vast amount of Government business is transacted, bringing in enormous revenues. It introduces a new element into the question when buildings are provided for minor towns and villages, and the bills log-rolled to success through a judicious scattering of them among seventeen States and a Territory. We find that the first town on the siphabetical list of places treated to costly buildings by the bills passed during the late session boasts a total of 1.064 inhabitants; another has 2.105; a third has 2,831; a fourth has 1,534. Not one of the buildings is to cost less than \$50,000, and only nine out of the thirty-three are

to cost less than \$100,000 each. Looking at some of the bills not yet acted upon, we observe that Pueblo, with 3,217 inhabitants, desires a \$100,000 building, and Morgan City, with 2,015, one of \$150,000. Lima expects one of \$150,000, while Opelousas, with ner 1,676 inhabitants, asks in one of her four pending bills for a \$250,000 structure, though another bill modestly suggests oldy \$60,000. Euroka Springs, Boisé City, Owensborough, East Greenwich, and Port Townsend, the latter a Wyoming village of 917 inhabitants. are all applicants for buildings at the expense of the Government. Duluth thinks it needs an adifice costing \$125,000; Statesville, with 1.062 inhabitants, will be satisfied with one of \$80,000; Asheville, with a population of 2.616, calls for a \$150,000 structure, and Durham, with 2,041, demands one of \$100,000.

When JOHN SHERMAN announces that on general grounds it is desirable that a town should have a Federal building, with a flag on it, and when Mr. SHALLENBERGER gravely descants on the valuable increase of dignity and authority which the Government acquires in communities of a thousand people by erecting such structures, no wonder that such scandalous projects multiply.

#### The Republicans and the Women of Massachusetts.

At last the advocates of woman suffrage are able to make their influence felt in practical politics. They object to the nomination of Mr. Bishop as the Republican candidate for Governor of Massachusetts because he opposes the pending amendment to the Constitution of that State, which, if agreed to by the next Legislature and ratifled by the people, will give women the right to vote. The Republicans who desire to see Mr. Charanominated, have been ready to make the most of this objection to his principal competitor. low that Gov. Long is out of the field; and apprehensions are expressed that Mr. Bishop, as Governor, might refuse to approve a resolution of the Legislature agreeing to the proposed constitutional amendment. The Boston Daily Advertisor thinks there

is very little danger of this, because the approval of the resolution is merely an approval of submitting the proposed amendment to the people for them to adopt or reject, as they see fit, and does not by any means signify that the Governor deems the change wise. But what is more important. it points out that the approval of the Covernor is probably not essential to the validity of a resolution of the Logislature, th General Court, as it is called in Mussachu etts agreeing to a proposed amenument to the Constitution. The amendment must be agreed to by a majority of the Senators and two-thirds of the members of the House of Representatives present and voting thereon at two successive General Courts; "then it shall be the duty of the General Court," says the Constitution, "to submit such propose: smondment or amendments to the people. In all this there appears no occasion what ever for any action by the Governor, although we infer from the discussion of the subject that it has been customary for him to approve the resolution by which each General Court in such cases has signified its sanction to the proposed amendment.

The fact that such a question as this has arison in New England is interesting in two aspects. It shows an unsuspected vitality in the movement in favor of woman suffrage The indications now are that next year the qualified electors in the ancient Commonwealth of Massachusetts will be called upon to determine whether they will bestow upon their wives, mothers, sisters, daughters, and mothers-in-law the right to vote, which is

eratic party is the hope of the republic; and present Congress thus far is \$6,357,000, and no longer be able to deny the right vicariously, through legislators and Governors whose opposition to woman suffrage they approve in their hearts, although they dare structures. The sum of \$2,732,500 devoted to not commend it openly; but now they must the latter purpose by no means represents | take the responsibility upon themselves dithe responsibilities saddled on the Treasury, rectly; and there is no escape. Fortunately for them, however, they have the privilege of the secret ballot.

The other noteworthy circumstance is that we find here in Massachusetts, as in Maine, an Illustration of the recent tendency of constitutional questions to crop out in State polities; so that the training which will enable a man to interpret the organic law correctly is becoming more and more important in political leaders.

#### Hydrophobia-The Possibility of Recovery.

The death on Tuesday of Mr. George A. REEVES, Speaker of the Texas House of Representatives, will tend to confirm the almost iniversal impression that recovery from hydrophobia is impossible. Here was a patient whose position and circumstances enabled him to command all the available resources of medical science in the treatment of the awful disease to which he was a victim; and yet his life could not be saved.

The popular notion that there is no known remedy for rables is correct. Most of the new drugs which have been tested of late years prove more injurious than beneficial to the patient. They produce paroxysms, and thus hasten death.

But the blea that nobody ever recovers from hydrophobla does not seem equally well founded. On the contrary, a few cases of well-authenticated spontaneous recovery are on record. For the last eight years a committee of the Paris Academy of Medicine has been engaged in prosecuting careful researches concerning rables in animals and man, and the President of this committee, M. DECROIX, in a recent report, declares that he has obtained satisfactory evidence of recovery in nine cases, three of which were those

In commenting upon the experiments made by the French Rabies Committee, the Luncef says that, since the administration of medicines usually provokes convulsive seizures, "it seems desirable, according to our present knowledge, to leave persons affected with hydrophobia in the most perfect possible calm." Absolute quiet and obscurity are pronounced indispensable conditions of wise treatment by M. Dichorx, and that investigator makes the astoqueling statement that, under such conditions, he would rather suffer from hydrophobia than from many other

It is something to have learned that every case of hydrophobia is not necessarily fatal; that recovery may occur, though cure as yet appears to be impossible.

## A Conclusive Reason.

There is one conclusive reason why Alonzo B. CORNELL should not be allowed to be Governor of New York a moment after the

legal expiration of his present term This reason is that he was a partner in the third-term conspiracy, and did all he could to saddle ULYSSES S. GRANT permanently upon this people as their ruler.

No third-term man should be trusted in any important post of government. It is not fitting. It is not safe.

Cincinnati, the Paris of America, had another of her great days yesterday, as she always does when she opens a fresh exposition. The street pageant included a representation I CINCINNATUS, the patron saint of the city. also reverenced as its founder. CINCINNATUS at the plough, Deacon REBARD SMITH at the press. Field Marshai Halsteap with his sword. and George Ward Nichols with his fiddle bow. would certainly make an imposing quartet in

One of the stories told by that inveterate gossip, the Atlantic cable, is that Manmouth Frank, during the first day after his surrender, was given only salt water to drink by his guard, the latter urging as a reason for this course that he had tried to small the water supis absurd because the immediate guards of such a dignitury obey orders, and are not left o mete out vengeance on him at their sweet wills. But it was thought to be a good story to irculate among the troops, not reflecting that was a still better one for Anani's purposes, since he could arge upon his followers that sait water for drink was the reward they might expect should they desert to the invaders.

No wonder that the Russian Czar is chronically nervous, when even the bridges over which he passes at his military reviews, surrounded by his troops fail under him. He must distrust pinces that are pronounced safest and followers that seem most faithful.

OLIVER AMES of Easton is very prominently

This would be a fine ticket to present to her est men in Massachusetts. It ought to be neaded River and Harbor Steal and Credit Mobilier

The issue of a triple challenge by  ${\bf HANLAN}$ to Ross, Countsey, and Lau, to row him a race each for \$2,500 and the championship of the world, is rather queer. It is not understood hat tourrest and Lanceaim the championhip from him or question his superiority. His

somensitive as to drown themselves in order to

The sweeping victory gained by the West-

ern cloven over the Young America of Philaclobia must have surprised the former hardly visiting team had been members of Canadian lubs that had in past years succumised to Philadelphia ericketing. The intelligence has also been received with some satisfaction in weakness in the local teams here that caused them to lose all the matches with the Westerners except one. The famous ericketers of the Young Amorica Club may not be in good form he field in the second innings, but their score f 56 and 62 against 91 and 197 for the Western ers giving the latter the match by 170 runs, show that they were completely beaten by their xeellent opponents. There are several other suls, however, who are to do battle for Phila a match against a united eleven of that city. For the Westerners are not from any one clab. but are picked up here and there from the best English resident players, anatone and professional, through a region extending from Winnipeg to St. Louis: hence there should be a amular selection of men from at least all the clubs of a single neighborhood. In order to test the real merits of the visitors. They had a narrow escape from defeat against a united eleven of New York, though the latter were now enloyed only by selfish man. They will three butsmen short in the first innings.

#### A NEW CHARGE AGAINST CARL SCHURZ. Wrong Action when Proudulent Mileged

Secretary of the Interior. Washington, Sept. 5 .- A most remarkable case of the influence of a certain railroad cor-poration upon Carl Schurz has just been unsarthed. In October, 1880, a commission, at the head of which was Major Clarke, Deputy examine afty miles of the Northern Pacific Railroad just finished, and report whether it was constructed in accordance with law.

By one of those mistakes which sometime

appen in the best regulated families, this commission was composed of men who bonestly discharged the duty assigned thom. Of course Carl Schurk never contemplated such action. The commission examined the road, and in December, 1880, made a report, recommending the rejection of the fifty miles, because it did not conform in its construction to the requirements of the law, some of the rails being old ones taken up from other roads, the bed not eing properly constructed, &c. Almost simultaneous with the filing of this

eport came a letter from Mr. Billings. Presilent of the Northern Pacific, in which he enclosed a private contract agreeing that if the Secretary would accept the road and issue the certificate which entitled it to 2,000,000 acres of

certificate which entitled it to 2,000,000 acres of land the company bound itself not to ask for a patent for that land until the road was rebuilt in necondance with law.

Mr. Billings stated that this certificate was necessary to enable the company to borrow money. Seemary Schurzissued the certificate in the face of the fact that a report was on file in his department deciming that the company was not entitled to the land because of its concompliance with the law in building the read. Thus the company soid its mortgage bods on that land and road when the road was not completed and there was no tille to the land.

Can you point in the history of this country to another transaction of a similar character? Was it not just what was to be expected from an Administration conceived in fraud and living in hypochesy? ng in hypocrisy?
In 1881, after Arthur became President, this
fity miles of rond was retxamined and accepted. An examination of the records of the incertor Department will prove the truit of what
have stated, unless they have been changed
eithin a week.

#### Washington, Sept. 5 .- Judge Folger's candidacy keeps him busy. His present visit to New York is in that interest. In his last absence a \$30,000 blunder was committed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in bringing out the bonds which he was to issue on his return. His presence would have stopped the showing of the facts, that an insignificant subor-

Secretary Folger's Trip to New York.

dinate, a messenger perhaps, was left in charge, and that the \$30,000 blunder occurred in this way. It is to be honed that during Folger's present absence no such thing will happen. Judge Folger's absence will be for a month or onger, during which French will occupy his

place as Secretary of the Treasury. Chief Clerk Upton, as a member of the Sherman Ring, was dismissed for things of which French was equally guilty. But, instead of being dis-Treasury. So much for John Sherman's power in the Treasury Department, where a most singular state of things exists.

Word comes back here that the exposure of

the fact that Judge Folger is backed by the Administration for Governor is hurting him. and 'efeat his nomination. A shifting of the maculaery may therefore take place, for the Administration cannot afford to be benefic in a preliminary skirmish. Not only would be lead for its own prospects, but it would instea Folger on the Treasury Department. If nominated, he declares he will not resign before the election, which is a bid for extra exertion by the Administration to elect him. Arthur has the same motive to dispose of Folger as the farmer has to getrid of a horse that will not pull and agreed deal is required to feed. That nothing should go wrong Folger left Fronch' in charge of everything. Since he left less has been heard about Folger's designs in regard to the Presidency. Such tak was found to be injurious. Should Folger be nominated the king would come up strong, and the machinery of the department be put in running order for him. 'efeat his nomination. A shifting of

## Cornell, Wadsworth, and Polger's Fight. ROCHESTER, Sept. 3.—Cornell's officeholders and other beneficiaries are working hard for him all through the interior, and are picking

up quite a sprinkling of delegates to Saratoga. But the more condid of his supporters admir that he will fall to get the nomination. all between the Stalwart and Half Breed stools. The bewildered Half Breeds talk of Wadscorth, but thus far they have given him few

belowates Cornell gets some of that stripe

and the wide awake Stalwarts enpure pretty nearly all the rest, or scatter them on nom-mal condidates. Public option in the western part of the state is settling down to the convection that

and especially if the especiation to be seen at the convention is formidable and velociment, some dark horse may emerge suddenly from the Stalwart stables and win the race.

One thing seems to be certain. Folger as a candidate will emeanter as much hostility in his own party as Cornell did in 1879. The sore phases could not be patched over by such a device as putting Wadsworth or some other Half Breed on the treat for Lieutenmattiovernor. This plan was tried three years ago by nominating Wadsworth for Comproder. But this sild not restrain about a Kepathicaus from botton except for the 75,000 Benegrate votes thrown for Kelly.

Will so-called Democrats help the quarrelling Republicans in the same way this year?

Will so called Democrats help the printed in Republicans in the same was this years is cannot speak for the city of New York. But from Alberty all threuze the interior the Remocrate years has never been better united since the war than it is now.

## Attorney-General Brewster Rents of House

Washington, Sept. 6. - Altorney-General by a statement of the residence of the statement of going to homeococcurry in Washington. This assemble to be a refuration of the reportions there is to be a receive the Camparison of the Camparison of Alexander of the Camparison cornel Ar Mrowsher though more yearliers as sen-others of the Calinet, is still from instance and elect in the performance of his duties. Moreover, he is a segment in the circle for the immagn maps of the Art. Barbon campaign in the Sauth although he is not sup-posed orkanic might about a and can rate in well on to work cheerfully in the harmone with its Chardier. the country needs law. We three seems in requires with a sub-quarter unit serve it entitled in the country needs law. We three seems in requires with it sub-quarter to row three races, why is be not well enough to row one?

The appearance of a felt hat fleating on the Schnyikili, resembling one worn by the fugitive Furres, has caused the river to be dragged with grappling irons in search of his body. The search proved unsuccessful, Monguilty of petty pilferings from the poor like this almshouse superintendent, are not often the country needs law. We freen ster will a give it out i

# WASHINGTON, Sept. 6. Register Bruce deed WASHINGTON, Sort, 6.—Register Brais dues not intend to take the strong for challers. The en-nouncement is without warrant. Mr. Arms his no-sympathy with the Chalmers includes in the large of any simpathy with Meson and Chalmers in Vasca-ington, who are taken a wifer slope in relative imposed to correct the sociated Republican, who has almost and to take the sociated Republican, who has almost and to take the sociated Republican who has almost and to take the sociated Republican to the form the first in the consense have half a sociation of the formal to the mesod the more x drawn from earlier for the almost a prospect of being elected, a to feel the grounding.

Challenge from a Patrolman to a Pireman. To THE EDITOR OF THE SPEC-SEC I hereby strations. To make J. In. Most array of Jorganic Common No. 10 to a raisely word may in these flag a solution bing the came of \$50, to take place on the discional rayer. It rate in the one and one first one at the first one of the content of the content

## A Clergyman Pays \$25 for a Kiss.

At the Harley Staffordshires Police Com communication to the man of the communication of th

#### Then Beat Them at the Polls! From the Boston Post

As a rule the men who vetest for the River and Barber shed are being remainded by their our structure. This shows that the most the elding into appropriation, is said dear to the hearts of the principle against the result at the polls will show what the people searches the internal time of it.

## MR. GRAY'S CASE IN DUBLIN.

#### What the Notorious Hynes Jury Swear they Drank.

From the St. James's Gazette. Mr. Edward Hamilton, writing to us yesterday, says: "I now enclose you a ceturn showing the urers' aibdavits. The beer, gin, and whiskey were drund blictly by the build's and solice, who had, of course, I be provided with refreshments at the hotel. An affidavit will effectually put an end to the slanderous calumnies which have been promulgated by the enemies of justice against us. In addition there was drunk one bottle of

Her.	r. (St. Ketephe).	Sherry.	Spirits.
harles Reis		-	1
Villiam Barrett	-	9.0	***
Scaright		- 14	***
E Phillips		184	
H. Carret	948-	-	-
S. Rossalton	110	- 11	90
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V. Wardrope		1	22
K. Mackith	64	394	And
tichard Barbour	- 2	men	- 1
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Testal of ginness 3	13335	7	050

jury men who are total a etalners."

#### A Legal View of the Case. From the Landon Law Journal.

There has been some misapprehension on orthon points in regard to the sentence of Mr Gres.

a) members of the Commission, such as the Lord layer of Dublin, have no authority to interfere. Chief our not allow criminal cases to be carried to the Court f Appent. There is, however, a power in the Lord mercy of the Crown. This is illustrated by etton of the Bulland Cross in 1875 in refer Gray's sentence. Apart from the fact that his main of fonce had nothing to do with the jury's combact, Mr Gray's double character purs him in a dismuma in respect of it. If the charge was unione, Mr. Gray had no justifi-cation for publishing it; if it was true, Mr. Gray was the officer of the law responsible to the Court if any such conduct were made possible. If he is guildless as a pour maint, he is guilty as High Sheriff, and vice versa.

From the London Law Journal
The disapprobation which certain public The disapprobation which certain public bodies in Irchael seem desirated bostowing on the sentence passed by Mr. distocalaw in on Mr. Gray sing gestscertain legal consideral its which are not unlikely to be forgotten. A filough temperate criticism of the decision of a Judge is legithoute, yet there is no doubt that anything amounting to a vote of censure by a public body on the decision of a court is high misdeminator. This is illustrated by the proceedings taken in 178for pertury, which tool failed, and in an action, for mult ctons presecution heavy damages were given against him. Thereupon the Corporation, by a majority, passed a resolution that "Mr Watson was actuated by motives of public justice, of preserving the rights of the Corpora-tion to their Admiralty jurisdiction, and of supporting the honor and credit of the chief imagistrate, and, there-

fore, they you him the sum of £2 3000." A motion was made in the Court of King's Bench for a criminal information against twenty members of the Corporation on the ground that the resolution was a high was "to weaken the administration of justice, and, it In Watson's case the proceeding called in question was a civil action; and an attempt to reverse, by public vote

#### SPEAKING UP FOR MR. CORNELL. What Plous Republicans Say About Other Republicans.

From the Independent.

This is the whole secret of the vociferous share which Conkibus, Gould, and their Stalwart siles have for several weeks been heaping on Gov. Cornell. They have pursued him with the malignant ferocity of a puck of hungry weives. No one understanding the and s of the gitteck can have the least respect for the mo

ves of the assumnts.
Their intended victim stands in their way and has a arrie following among honest Republican voters; and he must be gotten out of the way, and some man must be out in the executive chair of this State who, being de-

We set mit in all cardor to the Reunidicans of this

## Human Beauty at Narragausett Pier. From the Providence Journal

Every one, liowever, seems to be picturesque. in both ngy stone. The young women never less so and some us when they step lightly and with unfattered auters eye, and the unconstrained grace of their atti-tions is consulting accer seen in the cramping confine-cent of fashionalis dress. They have a life and energy of movement in beeping with their unfertered freedom; not here is one running with the interpol pose in a ran-wall a roung must whereaving training dress she would

couple, whose superstandant however is stimulated by the bath and the statements for the theorists of a rule, and, with efficient proceeds to the sides, they start out for a min their along the small. Notitier do the young un que agrire el the enre en mercon with bar el n etc. a. who can a effect the water with sparking exchange of an her checks and goes sailing title thangs the disperse germents. After the large the large stretch of hard beach invites to a waik, with the way-

Fig. (fill) soil of Mr. Miller that you are mistaken in the Third bullethery was activitied;

Eastern from the Limitary Enterlary was activitied;

Enter from the Company of the Limitary of the Limitary and distinct read to provide a limitary of the Limitary and distinct read to provide a limitary and distinct read to provide a limitary of the Limitary and distinct read to the Limitary of the Carmelite Daughtors of St. Tread to the Carmelite Daught parties resourced to the manufacture of excepting some inquired parties are manufactured in the parties of the exception of the following the exception of the

# To run Engrous or Tan Sun See Can or

## SUNBEAMS.

-The almost total fallure of the year's It is proposed to hold an exhibition of

fans at Paris during the coming winter -Sunday is the great day for base ball

games in the West, immense multitudes gathering to see contests between professional clubs. -M. Saint-Saëns has just completed a new opera on the subject of Henry VIII. The score has be delivered to M. Vancorbeil with a view to its products

at the Paris Opera.

—Arthur Chambers, pugilist, went to a Philadelphia show, antibly criticised a performer as a bloomin duffer that cawn't dawnee," and pulled him of

the stage by the logs. The French Minister of Agriculture has just placed at the disposal of M. Pasteur a further sum of 50,000 france to continue his researches in connection

with the contagious diseases of animals. -According to telegrams from Malma Sweden, a terrible epidemic is prevailing there of the nature of red thrench. During one week, out of 617 cases there were 45 deaths, an increase of 50 per cent about

the preceding week -George C. Miln, Chicago's agnostic preacher, has ordered a full wardrobe for the roles of Hamlet, lago, Othello, and Kichelien, and next mouth will

first appearance on the stage of the Grand Opera House in Chicago. -Gen. Abe Buford, the noted Kentucky convert to Methodism, publishes a card denying that he called a horse jockey "a — scoundrel," and offering to fight the starter of the story, whom he characterizes as a liur, whoever he may be."

-Owing to the frequency of suicides from the summit of the Vendome Column, Paris, the authori-ties have thought fit to exclude the public from that building. In thirty two years eighty two visitors have thrown themselves from the gallery.

-The Dutch Literary Society passed a

resolution at its last general meeting to present the dov-ermient of the Transvani republic with a complete libra-ry of Dutch books, to assist the study of the Dutchian guage and prevent a preponderance of English.

- Capt. Richard F. Burton's long-promised

work on the sword will have for its full title. The Book of the Sword, being a History of the Sword and its Leter in small quarte with about four hundred films -Gloomy prospects are reported from new supply. The Bordeaux vintage is estimated as

smaller even than that of 1881. The vines in the Cogna

-- In the competition for designs for new buildings for the imperial Parliament at Herim, the first prize has been awarded to Herr Paul Wallot, who is un der 40 years of age, and the second prize to Herr Tinersch who is little more than 30. Many architects competed of greater age and established reputation. One of the finest residences in Cleveland

is a big stone structure, surrounded by beautiful grounds, and full of the costilest furniture and decorawhere he is confined in a harred room -A law passed by the last Legislature of

Massachusestis to prevent the sale of additerated for and drugs went into effect on Saturday, Aug 26. The sp Health, Lunney and Charity, who are given powers expend sumunily an amount not exceeding \$0, rying out its provisions. -Clark & Ryman's Minstrels declined a parting demonstration by their friends on leaving San

Francisco for Australia. Four important members we escaping from creditors and two from wives and it was thought that modest privacy was becoming. The six ar-tists mentioned were secluded in the hold when the The Supreme Court of Leipsie has just delivered an important decision, in view of the extensive Anglo-German traffic. It refused to sanction the enforce

ment in Germany of a judgment obtained in the English courts. There is no precedent in any decision of the High Court of Justice of England guaranteeing reci-procity, as is demanded by the German common law. ... Under a new law three women are to be appointed in each county of Ohio, in conjunct on with two men, as a Beard of Visitors for the charity and correctional institutions. They are to serve without pay keep themselves mivised of the condition and needs of

the institutions in question, and make a report once. year. It is hoped that real philanthropists will accept - In Turkey the political poet still exists. and is a politician wit jest to party victs studes, who may meet the fate of treal. Khuigi Effendi, one of the mea

distinguished poots was a few years ago, like some of his predecessors, exiled to Kasireveli. The present Sal tan having recalled him, he immediately on landing preceeded to the palace, and may next be heard of as a great in the palace and favorite of the sovereign.

—Typhold fever has been endemic in Paris in recent years, and in 1880 and 1881 the mortality from this disease was more than four times as great as in Lon lon. During one week recently only eleven deaths from

enteric or typhoid fever were registered in London turns, typhus, however, is now unknown in Paris, al though the discuss is still far from extinct in London -A new submarine torpedo boat has been constructed on the shores of Stockholm harbor for the defence of that port. It is to steam twelve knots under water, without any part being visible above the surface On arriving within reasonable distance of the enomy anether ram or discharge torpedoes. Having accombished its work, the crew can make their craft rest

the surface, or, at will, can return into harbor, keeping below the surface. -The will of the Marquis Conyngham, who died; this summer, directed the funeral of the restaurts be of the plainest description, hat bands, scarrs, teathers and crare to be dispensed with and the ceremony to conducted without estentation. He bequentled £23) the Rev. Francis J. Vine, to be expended at his disc. the parish of Patrixbourne, and made this beginst as a expression of his opinion that the money so given we

-A negro-woman was testifying in a Tentieses event, when she was interrupted by the July, who actually a Doyler not know you are bying " - Ves. set "the reglied. She was asked a number of other pertions but gave no misseer, and the Judge ordered bett ered that she was nursic red, and the upaths of othering word. Sto died a few days afterward, and the belief-prevalent among the inegro population of the neighbor

-Although the making of a new nose for a person deprived of the negative organist source to be not appearedly undergases with engages, it is necessary

- A recent visitor to Winnings, on the fil-Nothing Like it in Texas.

To the Entropy of The SUN-Sur Referring to a micro founded in 1831 by Lord Survey of

A Frenchman to age on board of the

Norking to Do with the Skirmishing Fund. | comments of To This Education of This Sers Sers Being somewhat across the most like somewhat across on the most like some advanced of and to the sound of the most like somewhat across the sound of the sound of the most like somewhat across the most like the most lik beneve, not Patrick as one reported Parsick General.